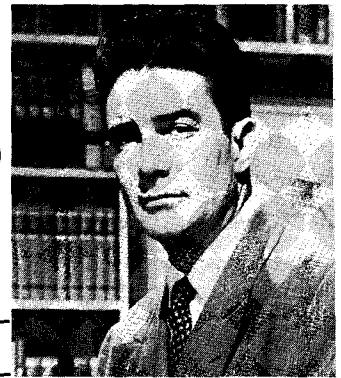


THE *Dan Smoot Report*



DAN SMOOT

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LET'S STOP SAVING COMMUNISM

Hatred of the United States is the major unifying force for communism. No matter how torn with internal power struggles, leaders of communist nations are always united behind the primary objective of international communism: conquest of the United States.

Knowing this, Americans have given the lives of thousands of their soldiers and endured crushing tax burdens imposed for the purpose of fighting, resisting, or containing communism. Yet, totalitarian liberals in control of the American government have saved international communism from collapse, at every major crisis confronting it, for the past 33 years. The latest chapter of that incredible story is now being written in connection with red China. To understand this chapter, we should review what has gone before.

Shortly after the bolsheviks seized power in Russia, in 1917, they sought American diplomatic recognition — needed to give them respectability at home and abroad, and to make available credit for the import of foreign goods. Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover refused.

By 1933, the Soviet Union was doomed: Stalin had murdered more than 6 million Russian farmers; and the starving population was ready for revolt. Hitler's Germany was a menace in the West; Japan, in the East. Stalin stretched out his hands (red with the blood of millions) across the Atlantic, and Franklin Roosevelt grasped them in cordial friendship.

It is improbable that the Soviets could have survived another year if Roosevelt had not given them diplomatic recognition in 1933. It is certain they could not have survived World War II without our help.

Following the war, American policies and direct American aid helped communists conquer eastern and central Europe, and gave them China in Asia.

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Though China under Chiang Kai-shek was our most valuable ally in the Pacific, Roosevelt, at Yalta, agreed to Soviet control of Manchuria, a province of China. After we had beaten Japan without *any* help from the Soviets, Soviet armies — equipped with American materiel — occupied Manchuria. Before withdrawing, they gave Chinese communists enough American supplies to make war on our friend, Chiang Kai-shek. Communists and pro-communists in our State Department manipulated American decisions to favor the communists.⁽¹⁾

Communists took control of mainland China in 1949. By mid-1950, they were on the verge of disaster. Chiang Kai-shek, entrenched on Formosa and on offshore islands within sight of the mainland, was building an army to rescue his homeland. His presence was an intolerable humiliation to the Chinese communists, and a beacon of hope to China's enslaved millions, summoning them to rebellion. China was being isolated diplomatically, and economically, unable to get credit for imports of materials which her socialist economy could not produce.

Communists tried the gamble of war, to hide their weaknesses from the outside world and to divert the hatred of oppressed Chinese from their communist masters to an imagined foreign foe. On June 24, 1950, the armies of communist North Korea (at the instigation and with the full support of communist China and the Soviet Union) invaded South Korea.

Truman sent American troops to drive the communist armies back and to *unify all of Korea, North and South*, under an anti-communist government. A few UN member nations gave token aid, but the Korean war against communists was more than 99% an American and South Korean operation.

Chiang Kai-shek offered real help; but Truman turned him down, and ordered the American Seventh Fleet to protect the communist-held mainland *against* Chiang, if Chiang tried an invasion.⁽²⁾

Why protect communists from our ally Chiang, when our men were fighting to destroy communism in Korea? As it turned out, that is not why 54,246 Americans died in Korea. They died to *save* communism.

Time and again in Korea, when American forces had communists retreating in disorder, ready for annihilation, Washington ordered our men to halt for truce talks which communists had requested. Each time, communists used the truce talks as cover to bring up fresh forces and supplies for a surprise offensive.

On July 27, 1953, Eisenhower accepted an armistice which left communists on the 38th parallel in Korea, exactly where they were when the war began. They had gained something more important than territory: the prestige of having defeated America. It was a defeat for us, because we had abandoned our original objective. Korea gave the Chinese communists invaluable training in tactics and weapons of modern warfare.

Before Korea, Chinese communist armies were not seriously feared by other nations. Since Korea, they have been considered a menacing military colossus; and fear of them has intimidated the world.

While the Korean war was temporarily saving communist China from internal explosion, unrest was growing in the Soviet portion of the communist empire. Shortly after Stalin died in 1953, winds of rebellion swept through the Soviet Union and its European satellites. There was open revolt in East Germany, where people were hungry. Eisenhower gave the communists food for distribution to the rebelling Germans, thus soothing their rebellious spirits.

In 1956, rebellions erupted throughout the Soviet domain, from Poland to Siberia. The communist empire would have blown apart if the enslaved peoples had received positive signs of sympathy from the U. S. government.

The signs never came. In fact, Eisenhower's State Department exerted pressure to prevent

Spanish arms and supplies from reaching Hungarian freedom fighters through West Germany.⁽³⁾

By the end of 1959, red China was again on the brink of collapse and internal revolt.

In January, 1960, the Council on Foreign Relations began another rescue operation, initiating a propaganda campaign about the might and menace of communist China.⁽⁴⁾ The theme:

China under communism has such awesome strength that the world must reckon with her; outlawing her from the family of nations may cause her to behave as an outlaw and endanger world peace; for our own safety, we must strive for friendly relations and accept red China in the UN where she will be susceptible to the controls of world opinion.

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is the control center of an interlocking network of organizations whose members have long formulated American policies, including those which helped communists conquer China in the 1940's.⁽⁵⁾

Our State Department was soon making appeasement gestures.

Kennedy's surrender of Laos to a communist-controlled coalition in 1962 gave an enormous boost to red China's foreign prestige. Cuba and many African nations seemed to become tools of Chinese communist diplomacy. Indonesia (always communist-oriented under Sukarno but professing neutralism to get American aid) openly embraced communist China and cursed our aid. Pakistan (formerly considered a strong friend of the U.S.) became cold toward us, friendly toward red China. Cambodia (formerly a neutralist nation on the American dole) broke off diplomatic relations with the U.S., cuddled up to red China. France recognized red China diplomatically in 1964, withdrew recognition from Chiang Kai-shek's government on Formosa.

In late 1965 and early 1966, our government made more appeasement gestures: permitting U.S. nurses and doctors to visit China, allowing Chinese newsmen to visit the U.S., offering to talk with Chinese communists about maritime prob-

lems and disarmament, offering to exchange weather data, authorizing exchanges of scholars and scientists.

In February, 1966, the Council on Foreign Relations sponsored a series of public discussions on communist China; and Senator Fulbright held hearings on the Vietnam war, presenting prominent witnesses who are members of the CFR. The nation was told about the awesome might of red China; about the danger of war with China if we really try to win in Vietnam; about the necessity of friendly relations between China and the U.S.

On March 13, 1966, Vice President Humphrey (a member of the CFR) said the U.S. would consider talks with communist China on Vietnam and other problems. On March 27, he suggested "free travel and more travel" between red China and the United States. By the end of March, the Johnson administration was known to be considering abandoning American opposition to seating red China in the UN.⁽⁶⁾

At present, a group of our "allies" in Western Europe (including those to whom we have given the most aid: West Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy) are planning to finance and build a multi-million-dollar steel mill in red China. Our State Department says it can do nothing, because it has already made an international agreement listing steel mills among the non-strategic items which our friends may sell to our enemies.⁽⁷⁾

But Johnson's conduct of the Vietnam war has done more than anything else to shore up crumbling red China. Johnson repeats in Vietnam Truman's Korean policies: withholding from our soldiers our best weapons, preventing strikes against vital enemy targets, allowing the enemy privileged sanctuaries — ordering Americans to die in a war they are not permitted to win.

The result? After a year of immense buildup of American forces and thousands of air strikes against the communists, we are further from victory than before. The conclusion which a ma-

jority of Asians must draw? That the United States lacks either the power or the courage to defeat red China's puppets in Vietnam!

Red China is weak and starving, her food production declining as her population grows; her industries antiquated, inadequate, inefficient; her people ripe for rebellion; her foreign influence vanishing, because of her inability to keep trade and aid commitments.⁽⁸⁾ Yet, "Beware of Mighty China" is the theme of a propaganda campaign preparing for the surrender of South Vietnam to communism.

How will the surrender occur?

Vice President Humphrey says the U.S. will accept the results of elections in South Vietnam — "including any winning communist candidates."

After the forthcoming elections, a Buddhist-supported, communist-dominated government will probably take over and demand our withdrawal. Behind a thundering barrage of propaganda about having achieved our objectives, Johnson will pull out our military, and give the communist regime economic aid. For years to come, American taxpayers will pay communists for the victory Johnson gave them.

Such surrender of Vietnam — which will be another face-saver for red China — is developing just at the time when Asian experts say red China is preparing a strategic retreat because the Vietnam operation is becoming too expensive for her.⁽⁹⁾

If we keep rescuing and aiding communist China, the day may come when we will have to reckon with her as a menacing colossus, armed with nuclear weapons which our policies helped her to acquire. An overpowering expression of American public opinion *now* might avert that disaster and get us out of Asia with honor.

We should never have involved ourselves in an Asian war to defend Asians; but being involved, we should win, using our best weapons to minimize loss of American lives. General

McConnell (Air Force Chief of Staff) says we could destroy North Vietnam and force its surrender "virtually overnight." That is what we should do.

We should also give our approval for Chiang Kai-shek to invade communist China — and detonate an explosive revolt which would destroy communism in Asia.

We should then pull out and forever thereafter leave Asians alone to fight their own wars.⁽¹⁰⁾

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *America's Retreat From Victory* by Joseph R. McCarthy, Western Islands, Belmont, Mass., 1965, available at American Opinion Libraries, \$1.00
- (2) *MacArthur: His Rendezvous with History* by Major General Courtney Whitney, Alfred A. Knopf, New York City, 1956, 547 pp.; *The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur* by Frazier Hunt, Devin-Adair Company, New York City, 1954, 533 pp.
- (3) Article by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *Exclusive*, March 27, 1957
- (4) "Putting First Things First," by Adlai E. Stevenson, *Foreign Affairs*, Council on Foreign Relations, January, 1960, pp. 191-208
- (5) For details on the Council on Foreign Relations, see *The Invisible Government* by Dan Smoot, 1962, 250 pp.; price: hardbound \$4.00, pocketbook \$1.00.
- (6) "U.S. Weighs Shift in China Policy," by Milt Freudenheim, *Chicago Daily News*, March 28, 1966, pp. 1, 2
- (7) "Tower Blasts Allies On Peking Steel Mill," *The Dallas Morning News*, April 10, 1966, p. 4A
- (8) *U.S. News & World Report*, February 14, 1966, pp. 38-41 and April 4, 1966, pp. 29-31
- (9) *U. S. News & World Report*, March 21, 1966, p. 75
- (10) For information on the Vietnam war, see this *Report*, "What We Should Do In Vietnam," January 3, 1966; price: 25c each, 6 for \$1.00.

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